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THE EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, December 13, 1967

Garrison Says Photos Show .45 Bullet Killed Kennedy

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has released three pictures which he says show that a .45-caliber bullet killed President John F. Kennedy instead of a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano as the Warren Commission concluded.

"In the absence of a prompt explanation by the federal government as to why this bullet has been kept concealed, there is no alternative but to conclude that the entire assassination investigation and the Warren Commission inquiry comprised an elaborate camouflage designed to protect the assassins of President Kennedy as well as the men behind them," the district attorney said yesterday.

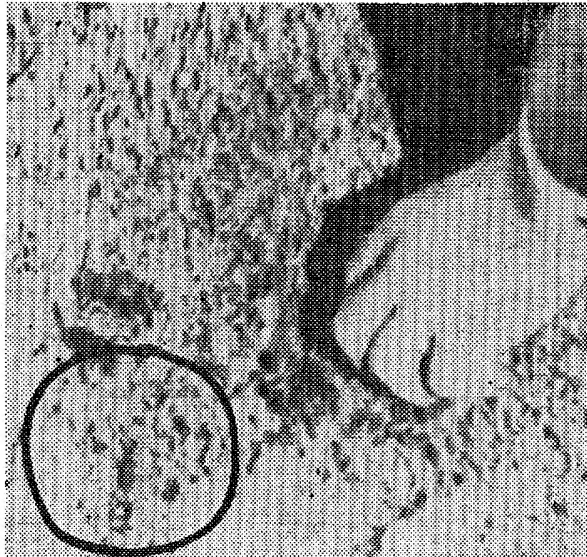
In trying to prove that there was a conspiracy, Garrison contends that Kennedy was killed by a man with a .45 standing in a manhole somewhere along the Dallas motorcade route. He says the man escaped through sewers. A .45 has short-range accuracy and inflicts a heavy impact.

Says Johnson Knows

Garrison said yesterday the photographs indicate that President Johnson "necessarily must know that the conclusion of the Warren Commission is a fraud and that the people of the United States have been fooled."

One of the pictures shows an unidentified man bending over to pick up what Garrison said was a .45-caliber bullet within 10 minutes of the assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The district attorney said the second picture, an enlargement of a man's hand, shows the person picking up the bullet and the third shows the man with the bullet clutched in his left hand.

"The bullet has been



—United Press International

New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison says this enlarged picture shows the hand of a federal agent reaching for a .45-caliber bullet (circled) at the scene of the Kennedy assassination in Dallas. This is one of three pictures which Garrison says proves a conspiracy.

identified, by a comparison study of bullets, as a .45-caliber, apparently steel-jacketed," Garrison said.

He said the man picking up the bullet "indicated that he is apparently an investigative agent of the federal government, either employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Secret Service."

Garrison said dark splotches on the ground scattered around the bullet, which can be seen in all three pictures, are pieces of matter from President Kennedy's head.

Garrison said that before describing Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin, "the federal government had to know that, inasmuch as it is impossible to fire a .45-caliber bullet from a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, there had to be a number of individuals firing at the president and that the act was not accomplished by a lone assassin."

The bullet was not introduced into evidence before the Warren Commission and was not referred to anywhere in the 26-volume report on testimony and exhibits, according to Garrison.

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Garrison Cites Foreign Power in JFK Case

NEW ORLEANS, July 12 (UPI)—District Attorney Jim Garrison said yesterday a "foreign power on militarily friendly terms with the United States" has furnished him information to show that President John F. Kennedy was assassinated "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency." Garrison, in an interview with the Times Picayune, refused to name the country, indicating only that it was in Europe.

The District Attorney, who contends Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot in Dallas, said he learned of the information from an intermediary from another unnamed country. He said a representative from his office spent about a month in the other country talking with "the top men of their intelligence agency."

Garrison said the foreign country has unearthed the names of members of the Dal-

las police force who allegedly participated in the assassination, established contact with one of the assassins, and uncovered information about a trip David Ferrie made to Dallas for an alleged pre-assassination meeting.

Garrison said the assassination was initiated by both elements of the CIA and by "a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest."

WASH. "Post" 13 July 68

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Way Cleared For Shaw Trial

WASH. STAR
12-10-67

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today was free again to set the fourth date for the trial of Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

The U.S. Supreme Court yesterday gave Garrison the green light to try Shaw when it refused to hear a countersuit filed against Garrison.

The high court refused to grant the 55-year-old New Orleans businessman a hearing on the suit that asked, among other things, that the Warren Commission Report on the Kennedy assassination be made binding on all courts.

Dist. Judge Edward Haggerty, who has refused to accept the Warren Report as evidence, said yesterday the date of the trial is at the discretion of Garrison's staff.

Assistant Dist. Atty. James Alcock, who has handled most of the courtroom work in the case, said a quick trial would be set, but he said he anticipates Shaw's attorneys will file additional pleadings in the state courts to delay the trial further.

Defense attorney Edward Wegmann would not comment on what action would be taken.

Garrison arrested Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, on March 1, 1967, and charged him with conspiring in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy.

He accused Shaw of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the ~~Warren Report~~ says killed Kennedy; David Ferrie of New Orleans and Jack Ruby of Dallas, all of whom are now dead.

Shaw has denied knowing any of the three.

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WASHINGTON "STAR" - 1-21-69

Shaw Trial Jury Selection to Start

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Selection of the Clay Shaw trial jury starts today in a courtroom showdown on Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's assertion that President John F. Kennedy was killed by a band of conspirators —not by a lone sniper.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. summoned 169 citizens to the state court examination as prospective jurors with still others readily available.

Shaw, 55, a tall, chain-smoking, retired business executive is charged with conspiring to murder ~~Kennedy~~, who was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

PBU

GARRISON CLAIMS FOREIGN SPY LINK

Says He Exchanged Data
About President Kennedy

By PETER KIHSS

District Attorney Jim Garrison asserted yesterday that his office had been exchanging information with a foreign intelligence agency that he said had "penetrated the forces involved in the assassination" of President Kennedy.

In a telephone interview, the New Orleans prosecutor said that the agency was from a government that was "a military ally" of the United States and that its information "includes an interview with one of the assassins."

He said his office had set up a "liason" with this unspecified foreign operation for the "last three or four months," and had sent a representative abroad who "went to several countries in Europe" in that connection.

Over the telephone, Mr. Garrison also introduced an investigator for his office, Bill Boxley, as a former Central Intelligence Agency instructor in the "clandestine operations department." He said he had found Mr. Boxley while seeking a "man who had been with the intelligence agency but still cared about the United States."

Mr. Boxley then said his real name was William C. Wood; he was 48 years old, originally from Texas; he had worked 10 years as a newspaper reporter — last on The Denver Post from 1948 to 1950; he had been with the intelligence agency two to five years in the 1950's overseas and in Washington and had "used as many as 10 different names in operations with the agency."

Comments on Epstein

District Attorney Garrison made his statements after he had been asked for comment on a 25,000-word article by Edward Jay Epstein in The New Yorker magazine on Mr. Garrison's 18-month inquiry and charges of conspiracy in the President's death. He held Mr. Epstein was "an amateur," and the "relevant comment" would be the current status of his inquiry.

Mr. Garrison said the "foreign intelligence agency" had arrived "by a completely different route" at the same analysis of the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas as had his office. He asserted it had had a pre-assassination "penetration" in the plotters' group "for other reasons unconnected with the assassination."

He contended the "servicing of the operation was set up by individuals in C.I.A." and "the men shooting were trained by C.I.A." Lee Harvey Oswald, held by the Warren commission to have been the lone assassin, he went on, had been recruited into the intelligence agency at Atsugi, Japan, but "didn't shoot anybody."

Involved, Mr. Garrison said, were "some extremely power-

ful men in the Southwest oil establishment," whose industry "as a result of extensive operations in the Mediterranean area has to work closely with the C.I.A."

There were "four assassination teams," each with one rifleman and one lookout, he said — one team on the seventh floor of the Dal-Tex Building, one on an upper floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and two ahead of the President's car on a grassy knoll.

Those at the rear, he said, hit President Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas in the back. Of the shots from the front, he said, one hit the President in the throat and another hit a street sign, but then another "tore off the President's head" with a "frangible bullet."

Mr. Garrison asserted the "top command of the C.I.A." had no knowledge of the plan, but afterward "the entire Federal government banded together" to conceal the Federal role.

He said President Kennedy had been "getting ready to recognize Cuba and Castro," arranging a "détente" with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union and "bringing troops back from Vietnam." Afterward, Mr. Garrison said, his death was "treated as a mandate to change foreign policy."

WASHINGTON STAR -- 18 June 1968

Shaw Asks Court to Bar Prosecution

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Clay L. Shaw has asked a federal court to bar Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison from prosecuting him on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw has asked, too, that the three-judge court rule that the Warren Report be made "valid and binding" on every court in the nation.

Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's lawyers, argued yesterday that Garrison's sole motive in prosecuting the 55-year-old retired businessman is to provide himself with a forum for attacking the Warren Commission.

The three-judge panel gave attorneys until next Monday to submit written briefs on the four technical motions argued in court.

These included a Shaw request that U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark be added as a defendant in the federal suit and a Garrison motion that the judges immediately return the case to the state courts.

Shaw contends that Clark, as attorney general, should defend such a court challenge to the findings of a federally appointed body.

The government is fighting Shaw's request.

At a preliminary hearing for Shaw last year, a three-judge state court ruled the Warren Report inadmissible on grounds that it was "fraught with hearsay."

The court gave no indication when it would rule on the motions.

GARRISON'S PLOT SUSPECT SURRENDERS

Bradley Denies Guilt;
Louisiana Gets Time
To Seek Extradition

Los Angeles, Dec. 27 (AP)—Edgar Eugene Bradley surrendered today to face charges that he conspired to kill President Kennedy.

"I know I'm not guilty of any crime," Bradley said after his arraignment. "God knows I'm not guilty. That's the important thing."

A Municipal court judge ordered Bradley released on his own recognizance and granted a 30-day continuance during which Louisiana could initiate the extradition that Bradley's attorney says he will fight.

Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood, is charged by James Garrison, the district attorney in connection with what Garrison has called a right-wing plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

On A Bus At The Time

He has denied any prior knowledge that the President would be killed, saying he was on a bus from Oklahoma to El Paso, Texas, when the assassination occurred.

Bradley said he first learned of Garrison's accusation when his 19-year-old son received a phone call from a newspaper reporter. He said he thought it was a crank call but later learned he had been charged in connection with the assassination.

Accompanied by his attorney, George Jensen, Bradley surrendered at the office of the Los Angeles County Sheriff on a fugitive warrant obtained by Garrison in New Orleans.



UPI Telephoto

SUSPECT SURRENDERS—Edgar Bradley surrenders in Los Angeles as a suspect in a Kennedy assassination probe.

"I will fight extradition tooth and nail," Jensen said, "I will not let him go to Louisiana."

The final decision on whether Bradley will be extradited lies with Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

Bradley is West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, of Collingswood, N.J., president of the American Council of Churches and an evangelistic radio broadcaster from New Jersey.

Supported Hoover In '64

Garrison has said that Bradley worked in 1964 in a movement to get presidential support in California for J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director.

Bradley said today that he did participate in such a movement but dropped it after receiving little public support.

Bradley is the second man charged by Garrison with conspiracy in the 1963 assassination of Kennedy in Dallas. A New Orleans business man, Clay Shaw, is under indictment on charges of conspiracy to commit murder.

'Garrison Case Figure Released Without Bail

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Edgar Eugene Bradley, accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, was free today on his promise to appear in court Jan. 29 for extradition proceedings.

Bradley was released on his own recognizance without being required to post bail following his arraignment yesterday in municipal court in connection with a Louisiana warrant requested by Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney.

George J. Jensen, Bradley's attorney, has vowed to fight extradition "tooth and nail." He said he has asked for a "full-fledged extradition hearing" in Sacramento on the assumption Louisiana would request Bradley's presence in New Orleans for a trial.

The final decision on whether Bradley would be extradited to New Orleans rests with Gov. Ronald Reagan.

No Objections Voiced

Bradley, 49, West Coast representative of a radio evangelist, the Rev. Carl McIntire, made a Sheriff Peter Pitches and was pre-arranged surrender before then arraigned before Municipal Judge David J. Aisenson.

Deputy Dist. Atty. Joseph Carr told the judge his office did not object to releasing Bradley without bail because there were no indications he would attempt to flee. He noted Bradley has lived in the same home in Suburban North Hollywood since 1941.

Bradley has steadfastly maintained his innocence of the charge of "criminal conspiracy to murder" President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Tex.

Bradley says the only time he ever has been in Dallas was last spring on a vacation trip. On the day of the assassination, Bradley said he was on a bus en route to El Paso, Tex., on a business trip for Dr. McIntire.

Defended by McIntire

In a talk taped for broadcast tomorrow on radio stations throughout the nation McIntire defended Bradley and said the charges were "irresponsible and unsupportable."

He said it may be a case of mistaken identity. He also asserted that the Communist party had been trying to blame conservative groups such as his for the Kennedy assassination.

McIntire said, "We have run into a storm. We do not believe he's guilty of any of the charges. I understand Bradley in all my association with him to be a fine Christian gentleman and a hard worker."

Bradley has been employed by McIntire since 1962, he said.

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If you have not
already seen such,

has
some related info
on this matter.

JB

3 Jan. 68

MEDICAL RECORD RELEASE

D.C. STAR - 12-30-67

Army Probing Garrison Data Case

By ORR KELLY
Star Staff Writer

The Army has begun an investigation to see if official Army sources released information from the military medical files of New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

The investigation was ordered following the publication yesterday of reports that the flamboyant district attorney had been discharged from the Army in 1951 after doctors had found him to be suffering from "a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration."

Personal medical records are not supposed to be released without the written permission of the person concerned.

Officer in Reserve

In announcing the investigation, the Defense Department confirmed that Garrison, who had been a captain, had been discharged by reason of physical disability on Oct. 31, 1951, but that he had since become an officer in the National Guard and is now a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve on inactive duty.

The reports of Garrison's medical record were published three days after Garrison, in one of his most free-swinging press conferences, accused President Johnson and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover of keeping the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy from his family.

Garrison, meanwhile, continued to press his probe. Yesterday he subpoenaed three men to testify, saying they had been "in unique position to observe activities relevant to the assassination," the Associated Press reported.

The three were identified as Loran A. Hall of Kernville, Calif.; Lawrence J. Howard Jr., 32, of El Monte, Calif., near Los Angeles, and Thomas Beckham, 27, of Omaha.

Will Fight Subpoena

Garrison said the three, wanted as material witnesses in his investigation, had not been questioned by the Warren Commission, which said Oswald acted alone in shooting Kennedy.

Hall, a bartender, denied he ever knew anyone connected with the assassination and said he would fight the subpoena.

Howard, a welder and fitter, was reported by his wife to be somewhere in Mexico and unavailable for comment.

Beckham, who lists himself as a bishop of the Universal Life Church and entertains with Western music under the name of Mark Adams, said he would

not return to New Orleans. Beckham said he worked as an investigator for Garrison for about three months in late 1962.

A Pentagon official said the investigation by the Army's inspector general into how Garrison's medical records were released would involve a check of those with access to the records and attempt to determine if they had been released in an unauthorized manner by someone in the Army, the National Guard or the Reserve.

His Record

Garrison first joined the National Guard in 1939 and served on active duty in the Army for five years during World War II.

Shortly after the war, while he was a law student in New Orleans, his service record shows, he began to suffer from severe exhaustion.

From October 1950 until February 1951, his record shows, he was under the care of a psychiatrist at Louisiana State University. He was told then that he was suffering from "a deep-seated, chronic severe psychoneurosis."

He rejoined the Army as a captain on July 24, 1951. Almost

immediately, he complained that he "just couldn't make it" and was hospitalized at Fort Sill, Okla.

In mid-September of 1951, he was sent to the Brooke Army Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and was discharged for medical reasons on Oct. 31 after medical tests and appearance before a Physical Evaluation Board.

Records accompanying Garrison from the hospital at Fort Sill showed a diagnosis of a "schizoid personality suspected, unproven."

Schizophrenia is a severe mental disease. The diagnosis by the doctors at Brooke of psychoneurosis is a less severe personality disorder.

In fact, the report said he was well-oriented and had no delusions or hallucinations, which would be characteristic of the more severe disease. He reportedly described his symptoms openly and would comment, "I know this sounds crazy, but this is how I feel."

In discussing his case, the report prepared by the physicians at Brooke said:

"This patient has a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration. It has inter-

ferred with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree.

"He is considered totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty and moderately severely incapacitated in civilian adaptability.

"His illness existed long before his call to active duty July 24, 1951, and is of the type that will require a long-term psychotherapeutic approach. . . . He can safely be discharged in his own custody."

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